

ment that Russia is concentrating troops on the Afghan frontier is denied. Nevertheless it is undoubtedly true that Russia is watching with some misgivings the British plan for the reorganization and increase of the Indian army as well as the despatch of a detachment to Persia.

Japanese Withdrawing.

Mukden, Nov. 30.—The Japanese are withdrawing to the Manchurian and Siroshin is clear of them. The foreign hospitals at Yankow are co-operating energetically in the work of the removal of sick and wounded Japanese.

REAR ADMIRAL DAVIS

TO SIT ON COMMISSION.

He Accepts Appointment As American Representative In North Sea Inquiry.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The President announced today that Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis had accepted the appointment on the Dogger Bank Court of Inquiry.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, who were at the State Department today, were informed of the selection.

Rear Admiral Davis was promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral August 24, 1904, and was selected recently by Secretary Morton to command a division of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet.

He completed forty-three years of service in the navy yesterday, having been appointed to the naval academy in 1861. He commanded the converted cruiser Dixie in the war with Spain, and was engaged in blockading duty off the coast of Cuba. For a number of years he was superintendent of the naval observatory at Washington.

Admiral Davis speaks French fluently and this with his knowledge of international and maritime law commended him to Secretary Morton, on whose recommendation the selection was made.

He is a brother-in-law of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts.

NO OPPOSITION

TO THE RE-ELECTION OF JOHN MITCHELL AS PRESIDENT

BY UNITED MINE WORKERS.

Official Ballots Being Sent Out From the Headquarters For the Coming Election.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 30.—The official ballots are being sent out from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America for the election of following national officers: President, vice president, treasurer, three auditors, three tellers, and seven delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

There is no opposition to the re-election of President John Mitchell, Vice President T. L. Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer William B. Wilson, but for the seven positions as delegate to the American Federation of Labor there is a list of thirty-three candidates. For the three positions as auditors there are ten candidates and there are eight candidates for the three positions as tellers. The votes are to be in twenty days before the opening of the national convention in this city, January 16, and will be counted by the national tellers at once.

McDonald Sued For Divorce.

Bedford, Ind., Nov. 30.—James McDonald has filed suit in the Circuit Court for divorce from his wife, Sarah McDonald, alias William H. Parsons, who last spring was acquitted of the charge of killing Sarah Schaffer. McDonald was arrested and placed in jail on a warrant sworn out against him by his wife two weeks ago for assault and battery.

Indicted For Murder.

Brownstown, Ind., Nov. 30.—[Special.]—The special grand jury of this court returned an indictment against Jacob Conrad, charged with the murder of Lorton Jackson, at Valonia, some weeks ago. The trial has been set for December 7. A special venire of twenty-five men has been issued from which to select a jury.

Shot In Self-Defense.

Edinburgh, Ind., Nov. 30.—Jacob Moore, a merchant of Mount Auburn, was killed early today by John Hasp, aged seventeen, who was employed in a livery stable where Moore claimed to have left his horse and buggy. Hasp claims Moore attacked him while under the influence of liquor and that he shot in self-defense.

Killed By Train.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 30.—[Special.]—William Chazley, a farmer, near Patoka, Ind., was struck by a train on the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad today and instantly killed.

Crushed To Death.

Bedford, Ind., Nov. 30.—[Special.]—Ardie Atkinson, aged eleven years, was crushed to death by a falling tree in the woods west of this city today.

NO MATTER HOW SUM OR BROAD WAISTED, LONG OR SHORT LEGGED—YOU CAN'T OVERSTEP THE RANGE OF SIZES FOUND IN MY TROUSERS.

ASK THE GOOD DEALERS FOR MY MARK

Send payments are shown in my booklet—no fashion plates. Write for it, care of

ROSENWALD & WEL, CHICAGO.

ON HIS BED

The Aged Banker Tells of Loans To Mrs. Chadwick.

MAY REACH OVER \$300,000.

CLAIMS OF NEWTON TO BE SETTLED IN FULL.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL CLAIMS.

Oberlin, O., Nov. 30.—All Oberlin is waiting to-night. There is a decided feeling in the air that something will soon take place that will change the situation, either for better or worse, as far as the affairs of the Citizens' National Bank are concerned.

It is generally known that President Beckwith has received two messages from New York during the day one of which at least bears the signature of Judge Albright, who was on his way to Oberlin from New York and that he had with him security enough to cover the loan which was made through the Oberlin bank to Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, of Cleveland.

President Beckwith now openly refers to the loan in its entirety as a "loan to Mrs. Chadwick." It is a general way the loan made through the bank and by personally. That it is a larger amount than this is does not seem to enter into his mind. He asked if the entire amount was \$300,000, that \$300,000 was large enough for so small an institution and its managers to shoulder.

This evening several newspaper reporters stood about his bedside as he answered the questions put to him. During the conversation some one asked the banker if the directors were to hold a meeting during the evening.

His Banking Days Over.

"I don't know," he said in a weary tone. "They don't tell me now. I am out of it. My banking days are over." President Beckwith intimated tonight that not only the directors but besides himself, despite the statements to the contrary, which have been made, had seen security furnished by Mrs. Chadwick for the loan obtained by her.

"We been thinking the matter over," he said, "and I think of it, there is not one, as I remember, that ever saw the notes."

"That will never be known—not from me. There are some people now besides myself who know, and they may tell," he said.

Despite the hope shown by the president of the bank that the affairs will be settled, the directors of the bank have given little intimation that any such belief is shared by them.

President Spill, who for the first time learned of the transaction last Sunday, said that it could not possibly be shouldered by the directors. If it had reached a sum within the \$100,000 limit something might have been done.

TO SETTLE CLAIMS IN FULL.

This Statement Applies, However, Only To The Newton Suit.

New York, Nov. 30.—"Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick will settle the claim against her by Herbert B. Newton, of Brooklyn, Mass., for \$100,000 on a cash basis and in full."

This statement was made today by George Ryall, of the firm of Baggett & Ryall, counsel in New York for Mr. Newton.

"I have seen Mrs. Chadwick at her apartments at the Holland House today," Mr. Ryall said, "and as a result of my talk with her I am satisfied that the case will be settled in a few days satisfactory to my client. The settlement of the case will be made on a cash basis and my client's claim will be paid in full."

Mrs. Chadwick has many powerful friends both in this city and in Cleveland, but they are not interested in her case, and our case will be settled out of court amicably. Of course, I am interested in the settlement of Mr. Newton's claims, and I know nothing about any other claims against her. The hearing against her set for trial in Cleveland for to-morrow will be adjourned by request pending the arrangements now progressing here for settlement. I expect within the next twenty-four hours to have the terms of the settlement arranged so as to make a definite statement.

"Mrs. Chadwick is indignant at the published stories connecting her with the case," continued Mr. Ryall, "and when Mrs. Chadwick has been settled she is very likely to bring suit against some people. She also denies the stories of the effect that several banks are involved in her case."

Mr. Ryall declined to discuss the alleged "Carnegie" independence of Mrs. Chadwick's notes, saying: "What is the use of talking of that now, as the case is to be settled?"

Amount of Indebtedness.

Mr. Ryall further said: "I do not think from the several conferences I have had with Mrs. Chadwick that her total indebtedness will be over \$100,000. This sum includes the claim for a large amount that Mrs. Chadwick says is illegal and is in the line of blackmail. In several interviews she has intimated that she is being blackmailed, although she never mentioned any names. I understand, however, that the claim is thrown out her debts would not amount to much more than \$600,000."

To Make a Statement.

Philip Carpenter, associate counsel for Mrs. Chadwick, said this afternoon that he has advised Mrs. Chadwick to make a statement of the whole case for the benefit of the general public, and that she will make such a statement as she will make good all the claims against her. She is to do this to make any general statement at this time."

HAD EXTENSIVE DEALINGS.

Mrs. Chadwick Liberal In Gifts To Charitable Institutions.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 30.—While there were no sensational developments in connection with the Chadwick case here today, the matter continued to be the all-absorbing topic of discussion in business circles. There are many bankers and business men in the city having had extensive dealings with Mrs. Chadwick, who expressed the strong belief that she will make good all the claims against her. A prominent business man, who desires that his name be not used in connection with the case, stated today that he had one time seen bonds and other securities in the possession of Mrs. Chadwick to the value of not less than \$1,000,000. It develops that Mrs. Chadwick has been most liberal in her gifts to charitable institutions,

many of them having received large sums from her.

As a result of the police issued by the officials of the Wade Park Banking Company, in which they declare the purpose to take advantage of the sixty-day law covering deposits, there was no run on that institution today as a result of the connection of the bank with the Chadwick affair. Conservative bankers declare the Wade Park Banking Company to be in first-class condition and fully able to take care of all obligations.

Believes Mrs. Chadwick Can Pay.

I. Reynolds, secretary and treasurer of the Wade Park Banking Company, declared today that he had the utmost faith in the ability of Mrs. Chadwick to make good all her obligations.

Mr. Reynolds declined to discuss the statement made today by President King of Oberlin College, in reference to the loan made by the college to Mrs. Chadwick or to the United States Steel stock held by the Wade Park Bank as security. Mr. Reynolds intimated, however, that he had never assured the college people that he held the amount of steel stock named by President King.

"But at any rate," concluded Mr. Reynolds, "that is all a matter of the past. The debt to the college has been paid and that should end it."

Former Judge Albright, of the firm of Welby & Albright, of Canton, O., was here today in conference with representatives of the Citizens' National Bank and creditors. Judge Albright declined to see newspaper men concerning the matter.

Not Ready To Die.

Mrs. C. L. Chadwick wired the Evening News, of this city, that she is, as follows from New York today: "Please deny reported suicide, and further say I have no intention of committing any such act." C. L. CHADWICK.

COLLEGE LOANED MONEY,

But the Loan Was Taken Up By The Oberlin Bank.

Oberlin, O., Nov. 30.—President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College, refused today to the report that Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick had secured a loan from the college for \$100,000, amounting to \$75,000 said:

"Mrs. Chadwick did not owe the college anything, either in cash or in kind, as far as I am concerned. It is true that we did make her a loan, but it was taken up later by President Beckwith. We loaned the money to Mrs. Chadwick on representations made by Secretary and Treasurer I. Reynolds, of the Wade Park Banking Company at Cleveland, to the effect that Mrs. Chadwick had deposited with that institution United States Steel Company stock, which in value amounted to several times over the loan in question."

"We made the loan on the assurance from Mr. Reynolds that the security was all right and absolutely safe. The loan, together with the interest, was paid when the note became due."

"Some time ago Mrs. Chadwick, through President Beckwith, had a loan of \$25,000 to the endowment fund of Oberlin College and gave us her note for that sum, payable January 1 next."

"In view of recent developments, however, it is probable that the college will not receive this money."

Signatures Worthless.

A meeting of the directors of the failed Citizens' Bank was held last night. Director J. R. Randolph made the statement that the signatures on the collateral notes for \$50,000 and \$250,000 on which Mrs. Chadwick was loaned money is not worth a dollar. He said he had seen the notes and they are not signed by Andrew Carnegie.

NOT AWARE OF CONFERENCE.

Newton's Boston Counsel Talks Over Telephone With Mrs. Chadwick.

Boston, Nov. 29.—Percy W. Carver, counsel for Herbert B. Newton, said today that he had not been notified of a meeting of counsel for creditors of the Citizens' National Bank, which was held at New York City. He added that he had seen the notes and they are not signed by Andrew Carnegie.

Newton Not Worried.

Herbert B. Newton said today: "I am not worried about the matter. I have received assurances from Mrs. Chadwick's counsel that she would be able to liquidate the debt."

Will Not Be Recognized In Court, Says Mrs. Chadwick's Attorney.

New York, Nov. 30.—Edward W. Powers, of counsel for Mrs. Chadwick, said today that many of the claims against Mrs. Chadwick will never be recognized in a legal court. "Just how many claims there are I do not know," said Mr. Powers.

"Will the claims aggregate \$1,000,000 was asked."

Mr. Powers paused for a considerable time before replying, and then said: "Well, approximately, you can put it at that sum. For all I know there may be claims for twenty million dollars against her, but all legal claims will be met, as she is an honest woman."

"Has she enough money to meet the claims of a million dollars?" "Yes, more than enough," was the reply.

"How about the intimation that some people are trying to blackmail Mrs. Chadwick?" "As far as I know there is nothing in the blackmailing line, but there are some people who are presenting claims against Mrs. Chadwick who have no legal right to do so."

Mr. Powers said he was not ready to give out a list of the creditors of Mrs. Chadwick. He said that he was not in a position to state whether anyone had interested notes or collateral for Mrs. Chadwick.

"It was the greatest kind of an outrage," said Mr. Powers, "to announce that there had been any connection between Mrs. Chadwick and Madame Devereux. Nobody now believes it."

Turned Down By Canton Bank.

Canton, O., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick attempted last spring to borrow \$50,000 from a Canton bank. The bank failed to get any loan here, according to Canton bankers.

EMPLOYERS

Of Labor Talk of Organizing Themselves

TO COMBAT LABOR UNIONS.

OPEN SHOP AND FREEDOM OF THE APPRENTICE FAVORED.

ARTISAN SCHOOLS DESIRED.

New York, Nov. 30.—Plans for organizing the employers of labor in this country to combat the labor unions were considered at today's session of the Industrial Association convention. Among the several addresses delivered was one by Daniel Davenport, of Bridgeport, Conn., executive agent of the American Anti-Boycott Association. Mr. Davenport's subject was "The purposes and work of the American Anti-Boycott Association."

It was in the employment bureau of the country that Frederick W. Job, secretary of the Chicago Employers' Association, found hope of a future settlement of all troubles between employers and employees. To that bureau he declared both sides must return in the end to find relief.

John Beattie, a representative of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association, speaking of the labor situation in New York, said:

"After I had been told to think that the men of New York are held up with strings willingly or in rack rans. We have in this city an organization that has successfully fought the labor unions. We organized our association eighteen months ago and made a strong fight. We formed an alliance with labor after about a year and a half, which paralyzed business."

"Recently I asked President Roosevelt as an American citizen to use his influence to put the responsibility on labor unions and he said, 'That's the thing that is needed.'"

What Convention Desires.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted and reaffirms the objects as adopted at the Chicago and Indianapolis conventions and again declares for:

The open shop. Demanding only good faith in dealing, it discriminates against neither union nor independent labor.

The freedom of the apprentice and the right of the individual to have a trade and follow it.

The right of private contract, with equal obligation upon employer and employee.

The right to work, limiting the hours of labor, whether of brains or of the hands.

The enforcement of the law.

The resolutions direct the executive committee to take the necessary steps to carry out the objects of the convention for the correlation of interest and organization with the Citizens' Industrial Association of America. Continuing:

Whereas, The limitation which the trade union sets upon the number of apprentices in any shop is largely responsible for the disappearance of skilled labor from the country, and the consequent loss of the greatest of the country's resources in the industrial development of the country, it is recommended that the effort made by the employer to increase the number of apprentices in a trade is necessarily hampered by the trade union.

Resolved, That the Citizens' Industrial Association of America recommend the establishment of a system of apprenticeship, under the control and supervision of the state, which shall be the evidence of the right to begin to practice a trade.

Resolved, That it be recommended to individual employers so far as possible to employ apprentices in their own shops and as rapidly as possible to increase the number of apprentices desiring to learn the trade.

Whereas, In his farewell address Washington declared that the citizens of the United States are entitled to a free and independent government, and that the government is the property of the people, and it is the duty of the people to maintain it, and to see that it is not corrupted by the interests of any one class or individual.

Resolved, That this association condemn this policy of labor unions as a disloyal and un-American act, and as a violation of the rights of the citizen to a free and independent government, and as a threat to the future of the country.

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labor unions) and each is trying to promote, openly or under cover, the interests more than its adversary, and at the same time propose nothing which shall shock the public sense of righteousness and justice."

Conditions On Pacific Coast.

James A. Emery, counsel of the Citizens' Alliance of San Francisco, told of the system of organization on the Pacific coast. He said that in San Francisco labor was well organized and that they had unions of the chicken pickers, ten pin men and the sandwich or banana makers.

"These were the conditions we had to meet when the Citizens' Alliance was formed," said Mr. Emery, "and then we realized that what we wanted was one single unifying principle to bring the people together. The political situation was such that the police would not enforce the law or protect working men. Then we supplied these men with guns and then we protected ourselves. We are not barbarians, but we have barbarians in our midst and we will not stop until they are suppressed. We stand for two cases, or clique, but united we drove the political representatives of the rioters from the streets of all places elected men who will enforce the law."

Officers Elected.

On the report of the Nominating Committee David M. Parry, of Indianapolis, was re-elected president of the Citizens' Industrial Association. J. C. Craig, of Denver, was elected first vice president. James T. Hoyte, of Brooklyn, second vice president. George A. Davis, of Grand Rapids, Mich., third vice president. A. C. Rosenkrantz, of Evansville, Ind., treasurer.

The executive committee is: Two years—John Kirby, Jr., Dayton, O.; Berkley R. Merwin, New York City; George H. Hugo, Boston; E. C. Martin, Omaha; and Rev. M. M. McLaughlin. One year—C. W. Post, Battle Creek, Mich.; J. W. Van Cleave, St. Louis; W. St. Louis, St. Louis; and Francis C. Nunemacher, Louisville.

The new officers of the Citizens' Industrial Association were installed by the new officers John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, O., addressed the convention.

Denied By President Roosevelt.

Washington, Nov. 30.—It was authoritatively stated at the White House today that the President has no recollection of a visit from John Beattie, the representative of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association, who at the convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association in New York yesterday declared that the President had endorsed a proposition to put upon labor unions the responsibility for paralyzing business by lockouts.

He also announced that the President did not make the remark attributed to him by Mr. Beattie.

DEATH SEPARATED AGED COUPLE BUT TWO DAYS.

Wife Followed Husband, and Two Hours Left At Same Time From Home.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30.—Two hours left the late home of William Skellett, 2146 Sheridan avenue, this afternoon, and in Bellefontaine cemetery two graves claimed their tribute.

Mr. Skellett, for fifty years a coal merchant and merchant in St. Louis, died Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Skellett died in the same house, of exhaustion, the time for the funeral of Mr. Skellett, which was held yesterday afternoon, was not changed, but when the body was taken to the grave that of his wife was taken.

Mr. Skellett's death was due, according to her family and her physician, to her untiring care for her husband during his illness of almost two weeks.

Despite her seventy-three years and her weakened physical condition, she would not abandon her post at his bedside until the certainty of his death, realized by her Saturday, caused her to lose all spirit. Her husband gave up the battle and she permitted herself to be put to bed. When, twenty-four hours later, her husband died, she was not told; but there was no hope to sustain her, and she continued to sink steadily until her death.

FIGHTING WAS KEEN.

World's Fair Officials Have No Easy Time Deciding Awards.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—[Special.]—"The friendly competition" entered into by the world's manufacturers at the Exposition has turned into a regular free-for-all fight, and its fury is centered around the typewriter award, which was finally decided today when the Exposition officials awarded the Oliver Typewriter the gold medal as a mark of its practical superiority. Each exhibitor of a typewriter was anxious to be should get honor as against his competitors, and the competition became so keen that each firm felt the entire success of their business was dependent on winning a great victory.

ARGUMENT IN BURTON CASE.

General Denial of Guilt Entered By His Attorneys.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The Supreme Court today heard arguments in the case of Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas, who appealed from the judgment of the District Court of the Eastern district of Missouri. Senator Burton was tried on charges of receiving compensation during the argument before the Post-office Department, alleged to be contrary to Section 1782 of the revised statutes. The lower court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$2,500 and to imprisonment for six months. The attorney for Senator Burton entered a general denial of guilt and submitted an extended brief in support of their contentions that the court below erred in not directing a verdict of not guilty.

Senator Burton was in court during the argument.

Senator Lord and Pension Commissioner Ware, both of Kansas, also were present. The argument was heard by John P. Dillon, senior counsel for Senator Burton, opened the argument. He declared that the only ground for the indictment was that he had received a bribe of \$10,000, which was not allowed to pass upon it. He also stated that the indictment was a violation of the law, as the alleged offense was committed in Washington.

Judge Dillon said the time of the court adjournment. He was frequently interrupted by questions from the bench, nearly all the justices asking for information on one point or another.

Druggist Commits Suicide.

Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 30.—R. O. Palkard, a druggist of Washington, D. C., has committed suicide here by swallowing arsenic acid. He was fifty years old. His responsibility is assigned as the cause.

DECEMBER 10

Colorado Election Cases Will Be Heard.

JUDGE SANBORN FIXES DATE

AND THE HEARING WILL TAKE PLACE IN ST. LOUIS.

MORE ARGUMENT IN DENVER.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 30.—Through the medium of a petition of Michael Dowd, who deposes that he has been illegally deprived of his liberty by the Supreme Court of Colorado, the election contest of Denver, Colo., was brought before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today. Attorney F. Richardson, of Denver, presented the petition of Mr. Dowd to Judge Walter H. Sanborn, presiding judge of the court, sitting in chambers, and asked for a writ of habeas corpus for the plaintiff Dowd, claiming that the Supreme Court of Colorado had exceeded its authority in committing Dowd, and incidentally a number of others, to jail for contempt of court, in connection with the election contest.

The State of Colorado, through Attorney General Miller, wired Judge Sanborn that it desired to be heard in the matter, and after Mr. Richardson had stated his side of the case in presenting the petition, Judge Sanborn made an order setting the hearing to be on the day for hearing of the case on its merits, before the court sitting en banc at St. Louis, unless for some good reason it might appear necessary to change the date. Judge Sanborn wired the Attorney General of Colorado to this effect, and unless good reason is shown the case will be heard then. Mr. Richardson said he believed the other side would be ready at that time.

COLORED SUPREME COURT

Hears Argument On a Motion To Throw Out a Precinct.

Denver, Col., Nov. 30.—The Supreme Court today heard arguments on a motion which has an important bearing upon the result of the election of Governor and members of the Legislature in this State. The motion, presented by the Republican party, asked the Supreme Court, which has assumed original jurisdiction in the local election cases, to order the Denver Election Commission to throw out the entire vote of a precinct in which it is alleged the court's order relating to watchers was violated without an investigation to determine the number of legal voters in the precinct.

The ballot box. Should the court order the vote of this precinct thrown out the attorneys for the Republicans will demand similar action in relation to about fifty precincts in which it is charged that the court's orders were violated. All these precincts were won by the Republican party, and by throwing out the returns the Republican managers hope to overcome Adams' majority of about 11,000 in the State and continue Gov. Peabody in office. The control of the State Senate also appears to hinge upon the decision on this matter.

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TEN PAGES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1904

"Business."

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 24.—The stock market was active and irregular, showing early weakness, but later becoming stronger on business news. The close, while at the highest for all indices, showed good gains for most, and was up in all cases. St. Paul, 2 Missouri Pacific 1/2, and several others equally as strong. Steel common made a high record for the movement. Rates for money were firm, call loans advanced from 3 to 4 per cent. Due to tomorrow's disbursements. Time loans were bid at 2 1/2 to 4, and prime money advanced by 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange was easy to steady. Wheat was up 1/2 and 1/4 in Chicago on a falling off in receipts at primary points, and wet weather in the Argentine. Corn advanced 1/2 on a report of a heavy rain of 1/2 and 1/4 in the West. The cotton market opened strong and had a sharp advance, closing, however, from 7 to 9 points below the first figure. The Chicago cattle market, the hog market and the sheep and lamb markets were all steady.

More Money For Publicity.

The explanation is offered that little progress has been made in giving publicity to the misdeeds of trusts on account of want of money. The appropriation to enable the Bureau of Corporations to make investigations was too small, except in the case of the beef trust. But larger appropriations are now to be asked, and the hope is held out that the secrets of the trusts are to be laid bare.

This is ingenious, but not altogether satisfactory. Undoubtedly the Bureau of Corporations was created in consequence of a popular demand for publicity as a remedy for trust extortion and other bad conduct of the combines. But the very act creating this bureau hedged about the requirement of publicity in a way which justified the suspicion that no real publicity was intended. The investigations were to be made and the results reported to the President, but he was to exercise his own discretion as to making them public. Certainly this looked more like a plan for terrorizing the trusts than for exposing them. If the widest publicity was intended with reference to those corporations which were doing wrong, this restriction on exposing them was certainly ill judged. Moreover, if the Congress which passed this law meant it to be effective why should it have withheld money enough to put it into successful operation? It is hard to resist the conclusion that the act was a mere concession to public sentiment, meant to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope.

But it is admitted that some investigations have been made. It is conceded that there was money to investigate the beef trust. But these investigations have brought no publicity. What has been ascertained by the inquiry is still withheld from the public. The money that has been spent must have elicited some "useful information," which it was the professed object of the new Bureau of Corporations to give to the public. None has been given.

If the inquiries prosecuted by the new bureau have elicited anything proper for public information the newspapers of the country would be only too happy to give their readers the benefit of it. But they are not permitted to do so. From this we must draw one of two inferences. Either the plan of publicity on trust evils is a failure or there has been a refusal to apply it. If the money already expended in this behalf has elicited nothing it is hard to infer that a larger sum would accomplish the purpose intended. But if useful information has been obtained it has been withheld, and this implies a disposition somewhere to shield the wrong-doers. If there is such a disposition it is manifestly useless to acquire more knowledge so long as the inclination to withhold it stands in the way of publicity.

Certainly the country would not grudge the money necessary to lay bare the secret transactions by which the trusts have obtained enormous sums from the people, if assured that this result would follow. But there may be a disposition to inquire how much benefit has accrued from the money already expended for this purpose. If we are to stay in the market for the purchase of publicity, we may fairly ask for a delivery of the goods already bought, or if this information is to be used by the President in a war on the trusts we shall look with interest to ascertain how the war is to be prosecuted. If Congress does not give all the money needed for real publicity it will not represent the people who desire to see the power of the trusts curbed. But it remains to be seen whether

er this element in the Republican party, now securely entrenched in power and responsible for legislation, can prevail over those who wish to give the trusts a free hand.

The Close of the World's Fair.
The World's Fair at St. Louis which will be known in history as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, will close at midnight, after a continuous exhibit of eight months. During this period there were approximately 19,000,000 admissions through its gates, and while many of these were employees and exhibitors who were more or less in daily attendance, the great body of this number were from other States in the Union and from foreign countries. This great concourse of people indicated not only the popular interest in the Exposition and its objects, but may be taken as the best certificate of its success and of its merits, since, had it fallen below the standard at which it aimed, the fair would have been manifested by an early withdrawal of the public patronage. The statistics, however, show that the attendance grew in volume as time progressed and was well sustained up to the hour of closing the gates. That it was not larger has been due not to any lack of attraction presented, but to the numerous Expositions which have preceded this one and its remoteness from some of the denser areas of population in this country and Europe. By the people of the Mississippi valley and the Great West it received a most generous patronage, while it must be confessed that from the East it did not have the popular recognition to which its innate merits and its objects entitled it.

The failure of the commercial States of the East to take advantage of the Exposition as a school of education in matters relating to the West, in which there is a lamentable lack of information, is easily accountable. In the first place, the native element has not become fully awakened to a sense of the progress in everything which makes for national greatness which has marked the wonderful growth of Western civilization. To them it is still, in a sense, the wild and woolly West of long ago, while the large foreign element which has swelled the Eastern population knows little of the country beyond its limited local vision. Then again the conception of the Exposition was Western in its spirit and pride. It was to commemorate the purchase of Louisiana by Jefferson, which had been opposed by the Federalists of New England with a virulence which at one time threatened secession. The Eastern commercial States at an early day wished the Allegheny mountains to be the western boundary of the Union and Spain to retain control of the Mississippi and its trade, in return for reciprocal commercial favors of the East. But for the firm attitude taken by the pioneers of Kentucky, demanding a free outlet to the Gulf for their products, and the persistence of Jefferson, inspired by their action, there would have been no Louisiana purchase and a possible limitation of our boundaries to the New England idea.

It is easy, therefore, to understand how this traditional spirit, save some limited exceptions, checked enthusiasm for the Exposition in that quarter. It was felt in the comparatively limited patronage of that section, but only served to make the Western enthusiasm in its behalf more conspicuous. In this latter respect too much cannot be said in praise of the pride shown and the rich contribution made to the Exposition both in the products of their civilization and the number of attendants contributed by the people of the Western States. Although broad and national in its objects they felt a peculiar pride in it as commemorating an epoch which had made possible such a civilization and attested it in every form of popular approval.

It will be a great while, if ever, before such another display of the progress of American civilization shall be witnessed. The outside world comprehended its purpose and enriched it with foreign exhibits far surpassing expectation, and in all the elements of a World's Fair it has excelled all previous Expositions in this country or elsewhere. In its local aspects it has been equally notable. Embracing in its grounds more than 1,200 acres, the size and architectural grandeur of its buildings have never been approached. In its relations to the Fair St. Louis has earned a most enviable reputation in meeting, to the fullest, every requirement both from a municipal standpoint and that of its individual citizenship. Its duty in both respects has been most commendably fulfilled.

As to President Francis upon whom has fallen this most arduous responsibility from the initial conception of the enterprise to the present, with many days of protracted care still in store for him, too much cannot be said in his praise. As the executive head of such a vast undertaking it is difficult to conceive how he has been able to discharge so unflinchingly the exacting functions of his position. If the unanimous testimony of all who have had the opportunity of realizing the burden of his office and the success with which he has borne it can be recompense to him for his labor he may rest assured that he has won it and that it is accorded to him most thoroughly. Kentucky, his native State, is especially proud to attest it.

The Vote of Kentucky.
The largest vote ever cast in Kentucky was at the Presidential election in 1900, when the total was 468,888. In 1896, though the political excitement was then greater, the total was only 445,861. This last was an immense increase over 1892, when the total vote for Presidential electors was only 340,844. In that year Cleveland received 174,461 votes to 135,441 for Harrison, the plurality being 40,020. The great increase of 103,000 votes in 1896 gave rise

to mutual charges of padding the returns. But in 1900 both the Democrats and Republicans increased their vote, the total showing a gain of 23,027 over 1896. Though the Republican electors, with one exception, had a slight plurality in 1896, the Republicans cast only 48.92 per cent. of the total vote, against 48.86 for Bryan, and 1.14 per cent. for Palmer. In 1900 Bryan had 50.25 per cent. of the total, against 48.43 for McKinley.

This year the total vote of the State, official and unofficial, is 455,095, but this does not include the votes of the minor parties in two counties. With complete returns, the total vote will fall about 30,000 short of that in 1900, and 9,000 short of that in 1896. In round numbers the Democrats have lost, as compared with 1900, about 18,000 votes, and the Republicans 22,000, while the minor parties have made gains. The Democratic plurality therefore has increased from 7,489 in 1900 to about 11,576 this year. The total for Presidential electors is less than the vote for Governor last year, when 429,237 votes were polled.

Trick Ballot Boxes.
It will be remembered that a Federal election occurred in Canada a few days before the unpleasant news of November 8 eclipsed the gaiety of so many of us in the United States. The party previously in power won there, as on this side of the line. But the beaten party in the Dominion is raising a great row over the alleged use of fraudulent ballot boxes.

The story goes that Canadian politicians visited Watertown, in the State of New York, and contracted for ballot boxes that were warranted to give satisfaction and make victory certain for the party that manipulated them. They were constructed with different compartments and intended to go into the polling places with the secret compartments already filled with ballots marked in a way to suit the masters of ceremonies. The boxes had the remarkable property of causing the ballots already voted to disappear, and those previously put in to turn up in their places. This was done by the use of a device which caused the compartments to change places.

An interesting statement was made by the amiable gentlemen in New York who supplied these aids for the expression of Canadian public opinion, to the effect that this was not the first time that they had had occasion to furnish these wares to politicians across the line. In fact, they said that for some years past this sort of international trade had been carried on. But it is hardly credible that talent of this sort has been receiving recognition abroad and remaining neglected at home. The returns from the late election in a good many of our Northern States read like the ingenuity of the Watertown gentlemen might have lent its aid to the Republican party.

Another Side.

The Courier-Journal has received the appended communication:
Paducah, Ky., Nov. 25, 1904.
To the Editor of the Courier-Journal: As a reader of your able Journal I came upon your editorial of today "Admission Cubans." This editorial, while it has as a substance the candidity of the strong opinion, has also the instinct of acrimony, and it is a pity that it should be so. Your assertion of it being unpleasant to the Cubans is altogether sensible, as if the Cubans had one-half the strength, I have not got to know that the States, the latter would not, under those conditions tell the Cubans to do as they please. In regard to Cuba not being a democracy, I never did say so, but I assert this, people that have been there and have kept sober, had always a feeling of satisfaction in having visited a model and democratic country, and that not during the Spanish rule, as conditions there prevented same, but since the country has its people as rulers, there is no other country you know it by now, and lived in this country for the past ten years having seen a great deal of North-South-East and West, and as far as my experience goes, I have not got to know that the Cubans, as a city about the size of Paducah, now, there is much talk about Santiago de Cuba, a city about the size of Paducah, now, Editor, would you think a moment when I tell you that I would forfeit my life in asserting that Santiago in Cuba is much more democratic than Paducah in the United States, Paducah having the advantage of distorting peace and prosperity, while Santiago was a mass of ruin and devastation. Mr. Editor, I know that these few lines will not be published by you, but I feel deep in my heart that the Christian Commission, "look upon olden days as you would to your self," will be recalled to you. Yours respectfully,
JAS. SOLER.

Our correspondent will perceive that he was mistaken in his prediction that the Courier-Journal would not publish his letter. It not only publishes it word for word, but it publishes it with pleasure. The Courier-Journal is always willing to give both sides, or all sides, of any question which it discusses.

Some idea of the expansion of our Pacific commerce is shown in the statement that on one day during the past week there were shipped from Tacoma, Wash., 30,000 tons of cargo, chiefly army supplies for Japan, of the value of \$1,500,000. The freight included locomotives, cars, structural steel, tobacco, electrical supplies, 3,500 bales of cotton, 10,000 barrels of salmon, and 50,000 barrels of flour, besides a large amount of miscellaneous articles. Large quantities of steel rails are also being shipped to Japan, four cargoes of them having been forwarded within a few weeks. The shipment of cotton from a point so remote from the field of its production illustrates what a saving of freight will be effected by the Panama canal. It is not only in exports to Japan that the increase of our commerce in the Far East is shown, a proportionate expansion being also exhibited in American trade with all Asiatic countries.

Examination Was Illegal.
Chicago, Nov. 30.—The civil service examination by which Capt. Herman Schuetzler was made Assistant Chief of Police of Chicago was to-day decided by Judge Thomas F. Windes to be illegal. The decision holds that the civil service Commission violated established rules in two instances.

"ON DIT."

Thursday, December 1.

He signs his name Wampler; just plain, unadorned Wampler, barren of initial, and is from New York City. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night he said that he was opening up the old fields in Hancock, and his manner conveyed the impression that he would take the cork clear out of them. To most Wampler is something in the form of a bracer. Even an old Dutch friend of his, whom he had not seen in twenty years, could not forget it. He had just been to Wampler's old home town in Illinois recently.

"By Chimney Christmas, Wampler, but I'm glad to see you. How you keep yourself looking so fine, and here you been all these years. Just like you used to be, just the same, and always smiling. By darn Wampler, come on, let's have us a drink, ain't it?"

The Dutchman was accommodated and kept up a stream of congratulation during the process.

"I tell you, you're just like that bustard what they call a Yankee. You know that woman what writes the poems, that Veelerex woman. Vat is she say? By darn, that's just the way you look at this life, ain't it?"

Wampler says that he knew his friend was trying to say Ella Wheeler Wilcox and repeat the lines, "Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone." However, he offered no assistance, and the Dutchman finally floundered into the following, greatly to his satisfaction:

"Laugh and you've got a whole bunch; weep, and oh, vat a lonesomeness. That is right, that is it. That is the way you are, Wampler. I wish it was me."

A downtown business house has taken advantage of the drought to display a placard from the heart. If one may judge from the abundance of umbrellas which surround the card, all perfectly at liberty and not working. The card bears the legend:

"WANTED, A RAIN."

If Jupiter would only look into that little cloud and send a shower of rain, it would be touched to the extent of a shower or two, intermingled with the necessary thunderbolts. Then the Kentuckians could go on raising crops, and, by the way, umbrellas.

In Seelbach's Hotel last night a drummer was telling of an experience during a recent visit to a little out-of-the-way town in Kentucky.

"The town looked so quiet that I thought the inhabitants must use alarm clocks to rouse themselves at dinner time. I'll bet I am the only stranger who has been there in the last year. Out in front of the grocery sat a lean, long and lank Kentuckian. He looked to be the personification of a miser. I was a little sorry for him. It seemed a shame that a man should pass his entire life so far from all that makes life worth the living. I approached him, and after passing the usual greetings, he said to me:

"'Pardon me, but have you lived here all your life?'"

"No, stranger," he replied, smiling sadly. "Not yet."

"Pikeville is now 30 miles nearer to Louisville," said W. O. Radloff, county judge of the county, and a resident of the town which he had just visited. "That's a strange statement," continued Judge Radloff, "but it is true in some respects. I did something to-day that I never did in my whole life. Took a train from Prestonsburg to Ashland. Never did it before, because there never used to be any trains out there. But now, since the railroad has been built by the C. and O., and trains are operated in and out of Prestonsburg, although the track is laid far beyond that, it is why I may be a little nearer to Louisville than it used to be. It doesn't take so long to get here. Formerly it took about two days to make the trip; now it takes only a railroad and another in the cars."

"Never had a railroad in Pikeville?"

"Never," said the Judge. "But we've got a new one in the making. It's a little built from Ashland to a point beyond Pikeville. The first extension reached Whitehouse some months ago and stopped there. It is now being extended to Whitehouse and will be continued on through Pikeville to Elkhorn. It's going to be a wonderful thing for Pikeville."

"Yes, the country around Pikeville constitutes one of the best mining regions in the State. There's more coal there than in any other part of the State. The coal mines are being developed, but the good time is coming. Nearly all the coal lands have been bought up, and there are fortunes in store for the buyers."

J. Frank Hanley, of Terre Haute, Ind., was registered at the Louisville Hotel yesterday, and for the reason of the distinguished name he bears, kept those who were aware of his presence on the lookout for him. The Indiana expressed their desire in the early part of this month that J. Frank Hanley should serve them as Governor. Those who did not vote for him to your self," will be recalled to you. Yours respectfully,
JAS. SOLER.

It happens, however, that the Governor-elect of Indiana made his name without an "e." J. Frank Hanley, also, should be registered at the Louisville Hotel, he would be proud enough of the town in which he has his residence, to append its name—Lafayette.

"Members of the diplomatic corps in Washington have gradually adopted the American custom of Thanksgiving day, and its mode of celebration in this country," said W. W. Satterly, of Washington, last night. This was especially noticeable during the Thanksgiving day just passed. I am, of course, able to form my opinion, only through what I have read about it in the newspapers. But, they are pretty well posted in a majority of cases, and unlike other people I believe almost everything I see in print. I have just given a small supper party last night, and I am sure that I always know the news.

The Chinese legation must have been

Points

About People.

Miss Bonnie Robinson was the guest of honor at a handsome dinner party given last night by Miss Mary Dancy at the New York Hotel. The table was arranged with a mound of pink roses in the center and was decorated with pink and white. The guests were: Miss Robinson, Miss Dancy, Miss Mary Wood-Kitchin, Miss Julia Morgan, Miss Smith, Miss Jones, Miss Brown, Miss White, Miss Green, Miss Black, Miss Grey, Miss Gold, Miss Silver, Miss Copper, Miss Brass, Miss Iron, Miss Steel, Miss Tin, Miss Lead, Miss Zinc, Miss Nickel, Miss Cobalt, Miss Manganese, Miss Potassium, Miss Sodium, Miss Magnesium, Miss Calcium, Miss Strontium, Miss Barium, Miss Bismuth, Miss Antimony, Miss Arsenic, Miss Selenium, Miss Tellurium, Miss Iodine, Miss Bromine, Miss Chlorine, Miss Fluorine, Miss Oxygen, Miss Nitrogen, Miss Hydrogen, Miss Carbon, Miss Silicon, Miss Phosphorus, Miss Sulfur, Miss Molybdenum, Miss Vanadium, Miss Chromium, Miss Manganese, Miss Iron, Miss Nickel, Miss Cobalt, Miss Manganese, Miss Potassium, Miss Sodium, Miss Magnesium, Miss Calcium, Miss Strontium, Miss Barium, Miss Bismuth, Miss Antimony, Miss Arsenic, Miss Selenium, Miss Tellurium, Miss Iodine, Miss Bromine, Miss Chlorine, Miss Fluorine, Miss Oxygen, Miss Nitrogen, 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JUST FREE

In Striking Blow Causing
G. F. Sander's Death.

W. H. SLAUGHTER DISMISSED.

NEGROES TESTIFIED THAT HE
KICKED DEAD MAN.

SELF-DEFENSE WAS CLAIMED.

W. H. Slaughter, Jr., charged with the murder of G. Fred Sander, at Fortieth and High streets, November 22, was dismissed in Police Court yesterday morning. Charles A. Wilson, acting Police Judge, in dismissing the charge, said that from the evidence heard Slaughter struck the blow that caused Sander's death in self-defense.

On account of the prominence of the persons concerned and the publicity given the killing of Sander, the court room was unusually crowded, and a keen interest was manifested throughout the hearing. Slaughter appeared at court early, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Elvira Snyder Miller Slaughter, who took her place by his side and remained there until he was discharged. She was the only person in the courtroom to the evidence, and when her husband was acquitted she broke down and shed tears of joy.

Mrs. Sander, widow of Slaughter's victim, sat by the side of Robert J. Hagan, prosecutor, and listened to the evidence against her husband's slayer. She was attired in mourning and was visibly affected by each witness who recounted incidents of the killing.

Favorable To Defendant.

The first witness heard Dr. Harry Kelly, the coroner. Dr. Kelly testified that he saw the body of Sander soon after death and found that death was caused by a fracture of the neck. He said he examined the body closely and found no evidence of external violence. He said he saw Slaughter soon after the killing and that his face was swollen and bruised. He was questioned by the defense about the condition of Slaughter's right hand and said that it is injured in such manner that it cannot be closed. He was asked about boot marks on the dead man's head or body, and testified that he found no such marks. He said in his opinion that if Sander had been kicked on the head by Slaughter there would certainly have been some bruise or impression.

Tom Barnes, colored, who was heard at the coroner's inquest, gave a long and detailed account of the killing. He said he saw Slaughter strike Sander down, and was positive he saw Slaughter kick the prostrate man on the head. He said he did not see Sander strike Slaughter.

George Scott testified that he saw the man walking alone and that he saw Slaughter strike Sander down. He said he saw Slaughter strike Sander down, and was positive he saw Slaughter kick the prostrate man on the head. He said he did not see Sander strike Slaughter.

Clifford Pettway, also colored, swore that he saw Slaughter kick Sander down and kick him twice. Pettway was employed by Sander, was not a witness before the coroner's jury. Pettway said he was asked by the defense if he saw Slaughter strike Sander down, and he said he did not see Sander strike Slaughter.

Slaughter's Defense.

Slaughter took the stand in his own behalf and made the following statement:

"I came out of the distillery gate and met Sander. He said he wanted to pay me some rent due. I told him to go to my lawyer. He called me a 'big head' and insulted me. We walked a short distance and he called me a — and struck me in the face with his right hand. I went with my open hand. He fell on my feet and I had to shove him to get my feet from under him. I suppose that is how the impression arose that I kicked him."

When cross-examined Slaughter was asked to explain to the jury why he had a man down with his open hand, and he replied that he supposed it was the force in his arm. He positively denied kicking Sander. He said he never saw what part of Sander's body fell on his feet. When asked if he did not go directly to Sander's body and examine the scene of the killing, Slaughter replied that he did not know Sander was hurt until told over the telephone that he was dead.

Subject To Heart Attacks.

Dr. Ulysses Montgomery followed Slaughter on the stand and said that Sander was subject to heart attacks. He said he did not see any bruises on the body of the dead man, and he said that he saw Slaughter strike Sander down, and was positive he saw Slaughter kick the prostrate man on the head. He said he did not see Sander strike Slaughter.

Dr. Randolph Roberts, who is a cousin of Mrs. Slaughter, corroborated Dr. Montgomery's testimony and said that Sander was easily broken under certain conditions. He said that he saw Slaughter strike Sander down, and was positive he saw Slaughter kick the prostrate man on the head. He said he did not see Sander strike Slaughter.

A. H. Brachey, Jr., B. Anderson and "Pony" Landenroth testified as to the character of Slaughter, all giving him a good reputation for peace and good citizenship. J. J. Naugle, a barber at Seventeenth and Main streets, testified that while at Sander's house a short time ago he heard him state to a friend that he "would cut Slaughter's heart out." He said Sander was indignant at Slaughter because the court had determined to sell some land occupied by Sander. He said he told Slaughter of the threat and warned him to watch Sander.

In his argument for the defense, Mr. Kohn cited several cases where the neck was broken by slight blows. He said the evidence proved that Slaughter was guilty at least of involuntary manslaughter, and urged the court to hold him over. Acting Judge Wilson, in a lengthy opinion, held that Slaughter's slayer was not guilty of involuntary manslaughter, and that the court to hold him over. He said he believed the defendant was justified in striking Sander. He said he would accept the statement of Slaughter, a reputable citizen, rather than the story of the negroes who said they saw Slaughter kick the prostrate body of Sander.

Entire Block Acquired.
By the purchase yesterday for \$10,000 from the Columbia Finance and Trust Company of the south half of the block bounded by Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Chestnut and Madison streets, the Adler Organ Company now owns the entire block. The half block acquired is 210 by 350 feet, corresponding in size with the north half.

The Old Reliable
ROYAL
BAKING POWDERABSOLUTELY
PURE

There is no substitute

CALL OFF

Bell County Primary Set
For December 17.

CHARGES AIRD YESTERDAY

BEFORE REPUBLICAN STATE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

WALKER TO BE SECRETARY.

The Republican primary called for December 17 in Bell county will be declared off as a result of the trial of charges against members of the committee before the State Central Committee yesterday. After the case had been argued for several hours, the suggestion was made by the State Central Committee that the Bell county factions agree among themselves to call off the primary and the suggestion was agreed to by both sides. The action does not end the matter, as the charges against the Bell county men will be granted later and some of them may be removed.

Thomas L. Walker, the secretary, announced his acceptance of the position and has brought his family to Louisville, expecting to remain here permanently, though he will continue to claim Lexington as his official residence. The Kehoe-Bennett and Richardson races for Congress did not come before the committee yesterday, but the two Republicans will be accorded financial support, provided the defeated candidates make contests.

The meeting yesterday was attended by H. P. Ernst, chairman; D. W. Fairleigh, State-at-large; George W. Long, holding the proxy of G. W. Welsh, State-at-large; Dr. T. H. Baker, holding the proxy of former Senator W. J. Deboe, of the First district; McKenzie Todd, holding the proxy of Will P. Scott, of the Second district; J. Frank Taylor, of the Third district; Dr. S. H. Heavrin, holding the proxy of M. L. Heavrin, of the Fourth district; W. A. Evans, of the Fifth district; Thomas L. Walker, holding the proxy of W. J. Wilmore, of the Eighth district; John W. H. Holt, holding the proxy of J. B. Bennett, of the Ninth district; Judge George Durrell, holding the proxy of J. B. Bennett, of the Tenth district; and W. V. Byrley, of the Eleventh district.

Factions On Hand.

The contending Bell county factions were well represented. Charles W. Logan, W. T. Davis, T. J. Asher, Robert Van Beber, W. B. King, George W. Long, appearing to prosecute the charges, and J. F. Hosworth, Charles E. Herd, J. B. Knuckles and J. G. Rollins appearing for the defense. The accused committeemen were Messrs. Knuckles, Herd and Bosworth and Charles E. Johnson. B. T. Johnson, Grant Brown, W. H. Evans, Isaac Turner, C. C. Thompson, C. D. Ball, Samuel Raines, W. N. Hoskins.

Arguments for the side filing the charges were made by Messrs. Logan, Davis and Cornett, who said that several of the accused committeemen were candidates and expected to be nominated for office at the primary, which had been called for December 17. The election officers were to be appointed to-morrow and it was charged that the committee was going to appoint men who would see that the committeemen were nominated whether such was the will of the voters or not. It was claimed by those that when a committeeman decided to run for office he should resign from the committee controlling the primary.

Claimed Everything Was Fair.

The defense maintained that the arrangement was a fair manner and that every candidate would stand an equal chance at the primary. The speakers went into detail and the State Central Committee finally stopped the proceedings by the suggestion that a mutual agreement did not and the investigation of the charges and that at a later date the subject would be taken up again and if the charges were proven the members would be removed.

The action in declaring the primary off will be taken at the meeting of the Bell County Committee to-morrow.

Charged With Lunacy.

Edward Deming, living at 709 Spring street, was arrested by Patrolman Olives yesterday morning on the complaint of his wife, to the effect that she was demoralized and swollen. Mrs. Deming said that her husband was laboring under the delusion that she had killed her child, which was born two days ago, and that she was afraid he would murder her. Deming has been thought to be unbalanced for several years, and some time was confined in a sanitarium. When arrested he was attempting to milk a cow in the yard, and his neighbors claim he had been attempting to milk every ten minutes during his waking hours since that time. Deming was charged with lunacy.

If It's Quality as Well
as Price You Are Looking
For, Try

"Old Tom"
Jones
Whiskey.

Our price, 75c for a full quart, is from 25c to 50c less than others ask for goods that are not equal either in purity or quality. Especially recommended for family and medicinal uses.

Simon N. Jones Co., Sole Distributors
Second and Main, Louisville, Ky.

We have a special offer for our out-of-town customers: Six full quarts, plain box, \$3.00. CASH WITH ORDER, express prepaid. All points east of Missouri river and south of Florida.

FOR THE TIMES

In Eight Years Mrs. Smith
Gets Divorce.

HUSBANDS EVER ACQUIESCE.

LATEST DECREE ISSUED IN JEFFERSONVILLE.

TWO WITHIN A SINGLE YEAR.

INDIANA

For the fourth time inside of eight years, Mrs. Mary L. Muir Thompson Colvin Neal Conway Smith yesterday became free from matrimonial ties in the Clark Circuit Court at Jeffersonville, the decree being granted on the first anniversary of her separation from her last husband, George O. Smith, and within less than sixteen months after her marriage to the defendant. Smith's present location is not known, he being on a little trip apparently to avoid arrest for making an attack on his wife last September.

The hearing yesterday occupied but a few minutes, four witnesses being examined. Mrs. Smith detailed at length her trouble with husband No. 5, to whom she was married August 10, 1903. She said Smith insisted on squandering his earnings for drink, and that several times he made attacks on her and on one occasion she ran into the house and armed herself with a revolver. It was a delay on account of Mrs. Smith going to Latonia. Judge Gibson granted the first divorce and Judge McGowan the last one.

Husbands Also Agreeable.

A peculiar feature of the four divorces granted Mrs. Smith is that no defense was made to them, all of them having been granted in the Clark Circuit Court without the husbands appearing. Judge McGowan granted the divorce inside of one year, and the third one was filed in time for him to have given a decree in the year, but there was a delay on account of Mrs. Smith going to Latonia. Judge Gibson granted the first divorce and Judge McGowan the last one.

Of the five husbands Mrs. Smith has had in twenty-six years, all of them are living, except William C. Thompson, whom she has married, at Louisville, December 24, 1878, by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Hutchison, who was then pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Jeffersonville. Exactly when Thompson died there is no record to be found, but on April 26, 1887, Dr. Hutchison was called upon again to officiate at her marriage, the groom on this occasion being John E. Colvin, a blacksmith, who stood his wife in 1887. It was supposed they were doing nicely and there was considerable surprise when Mrs. Colvin filed suit for divorce, which was granted on April 26, 1897, ten years to a day after they were married.

Mrs. Colvin was conducting a little store on Ninth and Spring streets at Jeffersonville, where she met John Neal, to whom she was married after a brief courtship by Dr. William H. Sheets, November 3, 1898. This union was not a happy one, and in less than three months, January 23, 1899, she had granted a divorce which was granted on February 23, 1899. Mrs. Neal, with her past experience behind her, was not yet of the opinion that marriage was a failure and was ready for another wedding.

Married An Ex-Convincit.

In less than three months after being divorced she met and married Albert E. Conway, on April 13, 1899, the Rev. Mr. French, of Fort Pickett, officiating. Conway was the smoothest of men, had encountered in the way of a husband, and it was not long until it developed he was an ex-convict and was arrested for stealing a horse and was soon in the penitentiary. The court was not in session at that time on account of the summer vacation, but it was not long until Mrs. Conway was divorced and a decree was granted by Judge Marsh, on February 19, 1900. Mrs. Conway having accepted the unusual feat of being twice married and divorced an equal number of times in two years and ten days over three months.

There still seemed to be a future from a matrimonial standpoint for Mrs. Conway, and while conducting a store at Ohio Falls, a Jeffersonville suburb, she gave her hand to George O. Smith, who lived in the town and was employed at the car works. Together they went to Port Walton, where Mrs. Conway was married the last time and J. D. Guyne, the town clerk, made them man and wife. The union almost from the start, August 10, 1903, being an unhappy one. Mrs. Smith is still a woman of prepossessing appearance and is not more than fifty years old.

WILL COMES TO LIGHT

After Estate Has Practically Been Administered.

A will made by Mrs. Theresa L. Smith on April 7, 1893, last just come to light in Jeffersonville, five months after her death and after her estate had been practically administered by her husband, Fred C. Smith, who named as executor in the writing. The will is dated Louisville, Ky., April 7, 1893, and was witnessed in Jeffersonville by John C. and Harry L. Brendel. When it was offered for probate yesterday afternoon Mr. Brendel was sent for to make proof, but said he had no recollection of signing it. He looked at the signature for a second and said there was no doubt but what it was his.

Mrs. Smith bequeathed all of her estate, personal and real, to her husband with the exception of \$5 each to her two brothers and five sisters, who are William Roth, Philip Roth, Josephine Zupfel, Feida Endrick, Little Roth, Louis Olives and Ametta Korbheim, all of whom live in Louisville.

Mrs. Smith died July 1, but was not living with her husband, and was long upon being mentally wrong. Smith knew the will had been made, but could not find it, and under the impression it had been destroyed, took out letters of administration. Mrs. Smith owned a house at Fulton street and Court avenue in Jeffersonville, which was mortgaged to a loan association. This Smith, as administrator, sold to Mrs. Mary E. Gosson October 9 for \$800. This left the estate in a condition to be wound up.

Mrs. Smith's son learned that his wife some time before her death had sent a trunk to Henry Beckel, who lives on Preston street, Louisville, but why no one was able to learn. It was locked and no attempt was made to open it. Tuesday the trunk was sent back to Jeffersonville and delivered to Smith, who, in going over a queer assortment of articles it contained, found the will. He immediately learned she owned property in Louisville at her death.

NEW ALBANY.

Subscribers to Courier-Journal in New Albany not receiving their paper regularly will please report same to McQuiddy & Albert, 316 Bank street, Cumberland phone 315 Y. Home 504 A.

Congressman W. T. Zenor and his secretary, L. M. O'Bannon, will leave this

week for Washington to be present when Congress opens next Monday morning.

Emma Gillespie has been appointed guardian of Albert, Pearl, Romeo, Alonzo and Almer, minor heirs of Alonzo Jenkins, deceased. She gave bond in the sum of \$750.

The collections of internal revenue for the month of November at the office in the City Market building were: Cigars, \$268.87; tobacco, \$115.76; total, \$384.63. During the month there were 166 wholesale dealers' stamps issued.

Beginning Saturday, December 3, train No. 44, of the B. and O. Southwestern will leave Louisville at 8:25 p. m. in time of 11:12 p. m. as heretofore. There will be other important changes in the time table, effective Sunday, December 4.

The Circuit Court has adjourned until to-morrow, and Judge Hitz will sit at Jeffersonville to hear the applications of John J. Farnes, Sheriff, to have the records of the court expunged and for a new trial.

William McCrae was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Seery on a paternity warrant sworn out by Laura Goldsmith. McCrae entered a plea of not guilty in Magistrate Fogle's court, and he was sent to the City Jail on bond of \$50 for his appearance to answer.

W. W. Walte, general manager of the Louisville and Southern Indiana Electric Company and the other utilities of the city, water, gas and electric light works, together with the men composing the various corporations gave a banquet last night at the Hotel New York to the employees, over 100 being present.

Miss Addie Hunter, an invalid, was so badly hurt Saturday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Jane Hunter, in Corydon, that she died two days later. She was killed by a runaway team, which was caught from a pipe. Her mother and Mr. Dan Applegate, neighbors, who had rushed in to help her, were painfully burned while extinguishing the fire.

Capt. J. W. Mountain, Chief of Police of Alexandria, Ind., was in the city yesterday in search of New Albany men who were supposed to have been implicated in a safe robbery in that city a few days ago. He was the wrong man, as the man for whom he was hunting is now in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., having been convicted in the Federal Court for a postoffice robbery in June, 1903.

Upon application of J. M. Gunn, of this county, Dr. J. M. Hurty, secretary of the State Board of Health, has issued a permit for the removal of the bodies of Andrew J. Gunn, Gilbert W. Gunn, Annabelle and Maudie Gunn, of this county, to a cemetery in Franklin township, six miles southwest of the city. These were members of a pioneer family that settled in Franklin township in the early years of the century. They died more than a half-century ago and their bodies were laid to rest in the burying ground at the farm which the men had entered at the United States Land Office ten years ago.

The Indiana Prohibitionists are already preparing for the next campaign against the salaried liquor traffic. The object of the convention will be to prepare a platform for the coming year. It is the intention to reorganize the Indiana Prohibitionists and select a new man, secretary and other officers. At the same time, the Floyd county convention will be held at the same time, and officers of the County Central Committee selected.

Sarah A. Coffman, widow of Henry J. Coffman, died early yesterday morning at the home of her son, Charles Coffman, in the City Market building, of a stroke of the heart. She was 70 years old and had been living with a daughter in this city and had gone to visit her son a few days ago. She was stricken as she walked from the vehicle that took her to her son's home. She had lived in this county all of her long life. Mrs. John M. Baylor, of this city, and her husband, who was a man of Greenville township, are her children. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from the Methodist church at Galena.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

For your Christmas jewelry go to Phil Koch, Jeweler, 220 East Second and Signet Rings specialists. 220 East Second.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

William Quick was given judgment in Magistrate's court yesterday on a day against Henry Butler for \$12 and costs on an account.

The panel of the petit jury was filed yesterday by the appointment of Jarvis Ogden, William A. Davis and J. T. Thickett.

Full satisfaction of a mortgage for \$4,000 given by D. S. Burnore in favor of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company was filed yesterday in the office of County Recorder G. W. Stoner.

George M. Law, of Paducah, Ill., yesterday transferred to Joseph C. Pecklen, of Chicago, 262 acres of land in grant 167, Union township, for use as a farm. The transfer in reality being an exchange of farms.

The action of the State of Indiana against Elmer Smith for operating a "blind tiger" in Henryville was called on for trial to-morrow in the circuit court at that time on account of the summer vacation, but it was not long until the case was over until December 8.

William Bunnell yesterday filed a claim of \$6 against the estate of Nannie Hancock, who was his sister, the great part of which was money paid to keep an insurance policy alive and for board money.

The grand jury completed its work yesterday.

There still seemed to be a future from a matrimonial standpoint for Mrs. Conway, and while conducting a store at Ohio Falls, a Jeffersonville suburb, she gave her hand to George O. Smith, who lived in the town and was employed at the car works. Together they went to Port Walton, where Mrs. Conway was married the last time and J. D. Guyne, the town clerk, made them man and wife. The union almost from the start, August 10, 1903, being an unhappy one. Mrs. Smith is still a woman of prepossessing appearance and is not more than fifty years old.

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FUR COATS.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

From 25 to 33; Per Cent.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

These \$8.98 Coats at \$6.98
Came in Yesterday.

The anxiety of the producer to get our purchases here within the quickest possible time overlooked one case which contained Misses' Coats. Being purchased at an underprice on the same basis as the others, we will sell them at the same reductions, which means they are positively 25 per cent. cheaper than regular selling price.

These jaunty coats are 36 inches long, made of all-wool cheviot, in brown, blue and black; Peter Thompson emblem on arms, and button trimmed; fly front; inverted stitched plaits on back; patch pockets; stitched and button trimmed. The sterling value of one of these coats is \$8.98; Thursday, Friday and Saturday, if they last that long, we will sell them at the special price. \$6.98

A MACHINE
is about as useful and appropriate gift as any man can select for his wife, mother or sister. We sell "The Democrat," a machine that has proven beyond a doubt to be unequalled at our price, either in drop head or box-top, with all attachments included.

THE STORE THAT ALWAYS DOES THINGS RIGHT.

yesterday afternoon after being in session ten days. Six indictments were reported against the defendants of which was made public, bench warrants being ordered on all of them.

The suit of J. M. Hurty, secretary of the State Board of Health, has issued a permit for the removal of the bodies of Andrew J. Gunn, Gilbert W. Gunn, Annabelle and Maudie Gunn, of this county, to a cemetery in Franklin township, six miles southwest of the city. These were members of a pioneer family that settled in Franklin township in the early years of the century. They died more than a half-century ago and their bodies were laid to rest in the burying ground at the farm which the men had entered at the United States Land Office ten years ago.

The Indiana Prohibitionists are already preparing for the next campaign against the salaried liquor traffic. The object of the convention will be to prepare a platform for the coming year. It is the intention to reorganize the Indiana Prohibitionists and select a new man, secretary and other officers. At the same time, the Floyd county convention will be held at the same time, and officers of the County Central Committee selected.

Sarah A. Coffman, widow of Henry J. Coffman, died early yesterday morning at the home of her son, Charles Coffman, in the City Market building, of a stroke of the heart. She was 70 years old and had been living with a daughter in this city and had gone to visit her son a few days ago. She was stricken as she walked from the vehicle that took her to her son's home. She had lived in this county all of her long life. Mrs. John M. Baylor, of this city, and her husband, who was a man of Greenville township, are her children. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from the Methodist church at Galena.

William Quick was given judgment in Magistrate's court yesterday on a day against Henry Butler for \$12 and costs on an account.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

William Quick was given judgment in Magistrate's court yesterday on a day against Henry Butler for \$12 and costs on an account.

The panel of the petit jury was filed yesterday by the appointment of Jarvis Ogden, William A. Davis and J. T. Thickett.

Full satisfaction of a mortgage for \$4,000 given by D. S. Burnore in favor of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company was filed yesterday in the office of County Recorder G. W. Stoner.

George M. Law, of Paducah, Ill., yesterday transferred to Joseph C. Pecklen, of Chicago, 262 acres of land in grant 167, Union township, for use as a farm. The transfer in reality being an exchange of farms.

The action of the State of Indiana against Elmer Smith for operating a "blind tiger" in Henryville was called on for trial to-morrow in the circuit court at that time on account of the summer vacation, but it was not long until the case was over until December 8.

William Bunnell yesterday filed a claim of \$6 against the estate of Nannie Hancock, who was his sister, the great part of which was money paid to keep an insurance policy alive and for board money.

The grand jury completed its work yesterday.

There still seemed to be a future from a matrimonial standpoint for Mrs. Conway, and while conducting a store at Ohio Falls, a Jeffersonville suburb, she gave her hand to George O. Smith, who lived in the town and was employed at the car works. Together they went to Port Walton, where Mrs. Conway was married the last time and J. D. Guyne, the town clerk, made them man and wife. The union almost from the start, August 10, 1903, being an unhappy one. Mrs. Smith is still a woman of prepossessing appearance and is not more than fifty years old.

Mrs. Smith bequeathed all of her estate, personal and real, to her husband with the exception of \$5 each to her two brothers and five sisters, who are William Roth, Philip Roth, Josephine Zupfel, Feida Endrick, Little Roth, Louis Olives and Ametta Korbheim, all of whom live in Louisville.

Mrs. Smith died July 1, but was not living with her husband, and was long upon being mentally wrong. Smith knew the will had been made, but could not find it, and under the impression it had been destroyed, took out letters of administration. Mrs. Smith owned a house at Fulton street and Court avenue in Jeffersonville, which was mortgaged to a loan association. This Smith, as administrator, sold to Mrs. Mary E. Gosson October 9 for \$800. This left the estate in a condition to be wound up.

Mrs. Smith's son learned that his wife some time before her death had sent a trunk to Henry Beckel, who lives on Preston street, Louisville, but why no one was able to learn. It was locked and no attempt was made to open it. Tuesday the trunk was sent back to Jeffersonville and delivered to Smith, who, in going over a queer assortment of articles it contained, found the will. He immediately learned she owned property in Louisville at her death.

Subscribers to Courier-Journal in New Albany not receiving their paper regularly will please report same to McQuiddy & Albert, 316 Bank street, Cumberland phone 315 Y. Home 504 A.

Congressman W. T. Zenor and his secretary, L. M. O'Bannon, will leave this

week for Washington to be present when Congress opens next Monday morning.

Emma Gillespie has been appointed guardian of Albert, Pearl, Romeo, Al



To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the
system,
Effectually
and Gently;

There is only
one Genuine
Syrup of Figs;
to get its bene-
ficial effects

Always buy the genuine—Manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class
druggists. The full name of the company—California
Fig Syrup Co.—is always printed on the front
of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

Some of the classes of the Gavin Cochran
School will be pictured in the Courier-
Journal's Public School Series Sunday.

COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING DIRECTORY.

Elevator Sunday 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Louisville Loan Co., Room 1.

Harber Shop—Room 2, second floor.

Dr. Brondorf & Weber—Suite No. 5.

Dr. W. M. Collins—Room 10.

Art and Crafts Co.—Misses Brown & S.

Dr. John R. Collier, Osteopath—Nervous

Dr. J. H. C. Godshaw, Osteopath—Room 24.

Dr. W. M. Collins—Room 10.

Madame Stokes, Comptroler.

Dr. W. M. Collins—Room 10.

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ERROR

In Ginners' Report Causes
a Temporary Advance

IN COTTON AT NEW ORLEANS.

DECLINE FOLLOWS DISCOVERY
OF THE MISTAKE.

SECRETARY HESTER'S REPORT

New Orleans, Nov. 30.—A serious error in the ginners' report, made either by the Census Department or the telegraph company, affected the cotton market to-day. It opened at a decline of 8 to 11 points. On the announcement of the report an advance was made covering a considerable portion of the decline up to the noon hour. Secretary Hester discovered the error, and the report was found to be more correct by 119.00 bales than it first appeared. Before noon December had been down 16, January 17 and March 18 points. At noon December was at 8.81, a decline of 7, January at 8.90, 6 points lower, and March at 9.06, 6 points lower.

The annual report of the board of directors and Secretary Hester of the Cotton Exchange was made to-day. It shows a business in spots "free on board" and "cost, freight and insurance" of 1,300,000 bales against 1,400,000 bales last year and 1,300,000 bales the year before. In futures the transactions more than doubled the last year, from 192,193, with New Orleans holding its position in the front rank of the great markets of the world. Notwithstanding the decrease in receipts of cotton, due to lessened production in the territory tributary to the market, New Orleans has been able to ship its wharves 22.4 per cent. of the cotton crop of the United States against 22.18 last year. Complaint is made that the exchange is still hampered by lack of telegraph facilities to points in the cotton belt, though remarkable results have been achieved in the competitive handling of messages between New Orleans and New York and New Orleans and London.

The annual election of the exchange takes place December 5.

On the Southern and Richmond and Danville Dispatch.

Morton K. Yonts and Dan E. O'Sullivan.

CITY ATTORNEY NOT NAMED.

BOTH APPOINTEES WILL ACCEPT THE HONOR.

WILL BEGIN STUDY OF WORK.

Morton K. Yonts was appointed First Assistant City Attorney and Daniel E. O'Sullivan Second Assistant City Attorney yesterday by the Mayor, the appointment of the latter being made on December 15, when the time of the present attorneys will expire. Both appointments will be accepted. The former will begin his study of law at the University of Louisville, and the latter at the University of Kentucky.

With regard to the selection of a City Attorney, the evidence has been given by the Mayor's staff yesterday.

"I have told no one whom I will appoint, for I have not fully decided myself on this question. I have several names under consideration and will select one of them during the next few days. The evidence has been given by the Mayor's staff yesterday."

The two assistant attorneys will begin their work in the city today. The former will be assigned to the office of the Mayor, and the latter to the office of the City Engineer.

After two hours' deliberation, the jury in the case of Mrs. Lettie Klein against Edward and Ida B. Klein, her parents-in-law, for \$50,000 damages, because of alleged alienation of her husband's affections, failed to agree and was finally discharged by Judge O'Donohue. The evidence having been completed yesterday evening, the entire morning yesterday was consumed with argument by counsel for both sides.

The jury after lunch retired to deliberate at 3 o'clock. On the first ballot eight of the jurors stood for allowing young Mrs. Klein damages, while four others insisted that they have a verdict for the defendant. After more discussion another ballot was taken, and the jury stood seven for the plaintiff and five for the defendant. Word was sent to Judge O'Donohue that it was impossible to reach a verdict.

Young Mrs. Klein is also suing her husband, Garnett Ross Klein, for divorce on the charges of cruelty and abandonment. She claims that he left her when she came from her home at Clinton Junction, Wis., to live with her husband's parents who poisoned his mind against her. Her charges were especially directed against her mother-in-law. The Kleins, however, denied the charges and insisted that the trouble on the young Mrs. Klein. There will be another trial of the case.

ST. LOUIS TO HAVE
A PUBLIC MUSEUM.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—Papers of incorporation have been filed in the St. Louis Circuit Court with Pierre Chouteau president, with Pierre Chouteau president, with Pierre Chouteau president.

Miss Linda Nuss—Stamper, Art Needle work, Lind Nuss, Children's Clothes.

California Fruit Agency—A. B. Caudwell, Manager.

Mrs. F. G. McMichael—Antennae and Measuring Instruments for Dentists.

FATAL HEART STROKE
WHILE SETTING TYPE.

Omar T. Kendall's Death Almost Instantaneous—Was a Veteran Printer.

Omar T. Kendall, sixty-six years old, fell dead from heart failure while setting type at the plant of John P. Morton & Company, yesterday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock. He went to work at 11:30 o'clock. He was apparently eating his lunch and was apparently in the best of health, and while seated on a high stool at his case the fatal stroke came. Attention was attracted to his condition when an iron composing stick was used as heard to fall to the floor.

Fellow employes saw his head drop over on the case and went to him. They found him unconscious, his breathing labored. Dr. A. Morgan Vance was summoned, but before his arrival Kendall had died. The body was taken to the home of Mrs. A. F. Evans, his daughter, where Kendall had made his home.

Heroes of the Church—Boniface.

Dr. H. E. Dosker, of the Presbyterian Church, will give the second lecture in the series on "Heroes of the Church" at the Y. M. C. A. at 8 o'clock this evening. The subject of Dr. Dosker's lecture will be "Boniface." Dr. Dosker is one of the most pleasing speakers in Louisville, and his subject is one of special interest. An invitation is extended to all men to attend.

Milwaukee, Nov. 30.—Former Alderman William Murphy, of the Third ward, was today sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the Milwaukee County House of Correction. Murphy was found guilty of soliciting and accepting a bribe while a high stool at his case the fatal stroke came. Attention was attracted to his condition when an iron composing stick was used as heard to fall to the floor.

Fellow employes saw his head drop over on the case and went to him. They found him unconscious, his breathing labored. Dr. A. Morgan Vance was summoned, but before his arrival Kendall had died. The body was taken to the home of Mrs. A. F. Evans, his daughter, where Kendall had made his home.

Heroes of the Church—Boniface.

Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

TOO POWDER

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY

Used by people of refinement
for over a quarter of a century

PREPARED BY

J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

rate until after ten days' notice has been given.

Money for the Philippines.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The local mint will turn over to the War Department to-day a large consignment of Philippine money. The coin will go to the Philippine Islands, where it will be used in the future. There will be 800,000 pesos in fifty-centavo pieces, 60,000 pesos in twenty-centavo pieces and 150,000 pesos in ten-centavo pieces.

Brokerage Firm Fails.

London, Nov. 30.—The London and Paris Exchange closed today with a large loss in stocks, closed its offices in London to-day. The management proposed to the shareholders to liquidate the firm. The exchange dealt largely in the provinces, where small investors utilized its numerous branch offices.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Nov. 30.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$145,706,754; gold, \$32,996,674.

FIVE BRANCHES

TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH MR. CARNEGIE'S MONEY.

Trustees Hear Report of Offer, But Make No Definite Plans.

Five or more branch library buildings, each costing \$20,000, will be constructed by the Louisville Free Public Library. The money for these branch libraries will be donated to the city by Andrew Carnegie as soon as the trustees of the library decide how many smaller buildings they think necessary. No conditions attach to the additional gift of Mr. Carnegie, and the money will be available as soon as the trustees decide to use it.

Plans for the branch libraries were discussed yesterday by the trustees at a meeting, which lasted for more than two hours, but nothing definite was settled. The trustees of the Louisville Free Public Library, which are Mr. H. H. Hopkins, the librarian, and John Stites, one of the trustees, on the interview with Mr. Carnegie when they were in New York several days ago to ask the millionaire for additional funds to be used in connection with his first gift of \$50,000. The trustees feel that the plan to build five branch libraries is a very desirable one, and the present plans are to build only five. The problem which Mr. Hopkins is to find the best locations for these five. This question has simply been talked over, and it will be decided whether the building of the branch libraries will be in the extreme eastern and extreme western portions of the city, this much is certain. Good order is going into New York from here to buy the stock.

More selling of New Orleans Railway and Light common stock was done than is indicated by the one sale reported. New Orleans is buying the stock, and the selling of the stock is possible that the retirement of one-half of the common and one-half of the preferred is to be effected in this way. At 21 1/2, the stock is selling at 21 1/2, and the stock is selling at 21 1/2.

The German Bank has declared the regular 6 per cent. semi-annual dividend on its stock. Earnings have been very satisfactory.

The Citizens' National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. on its stock, which will be regularly paid at that rate from this time forth.

The quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Rochester Railway and Light preferred is payable to-morrow.

The semi-annual interest on Springfield Railway and Light 5 per cent. bonds, Springfield Consolidated Railway, Union Depot of St. Louis, and Rochester Railway second mortgage is payable to-morrow.

The sharp decline in sterling exchange in New York and the advance in sterling at Paris and Berlin indicate that gold exports are over for the present, except for a few scattered shipments of gold to Paris and Berlin.

Both of the Interstate Commerce Committees in Congress have been thoroughly memorialized on the subject of passing the Cooper-Quarles bill. In the last session forty Senators and 160 Representatives presented petitions from their constituents, and the bill was passed by a large majority.

At present the authority exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission is limited, and it is necessary to pass the Cooper-Quarles bill, which will give the commission power to prevent railroads charging unreasonable and unjust rates. A determined effort will be made to secure the passage of the Cooper-Quarles bill, which gives the commission power to hear complaints of unjust freight rates, and in its discretion to suspend them pending an appeal to the courts.

Frank Barry, secretary of the Interstate Commerce Law Convention, which met in St. Louis on October 23, will remain here during the session. He is the only one of the Interstate Commerce Law Convention who is remaining here during the session.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Notwithstanding the opposition that the recent changes in the finances of the United States have caused, the market for the securities of the United States has been very active, and it is generally believed that they present the most attractive opportunities for market investors.

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